MR. DUDLEY ON PROTECTION.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM DEFENDED.

A LECTURE BEFORE THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY. Thomas H. Dudley, of Camden, New-Jersey, consul at Liverpool during Lincoln's Administration, spoke in Municipal Hall last night on "The American System of Protection," before the New-York Association for the Protection of American Industry. Legrand B. Cannon, the president of the associa-

tion, introduced the speaker, who said:

ME. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: On one occasion I was dining in London with a number of distinguished gentlemen. Among them were several members of Parliament. During the evening the Irishman was discussed when one of those present said that the only time when the Irishman is of any service to England is when he emigrates to America, joins the Democratic party and votes for free trade. Two thoughts were suggested to my mind. One was that he should come here from the land that had oppressed him, and do the very thing that most of all they wanted him to do. The other was that by doing this he could only benefit England, for it is really England that is so benefited, and not the United States. Yet England through her statesmen and newspapers tells us that free trade is for the benefit of the United States. If this is true, it is the only instance I ever remember hearing of when that country advocated a cause for another country. [Applause.] I have always noticed that she advocated that which was for her own best interests and not for those of other nations. tion, introduced the speaker, who said:

WHAT THE COBDEN CLUB IS DOING.

In 1860 we took from her about one-lifth of all she exported, for at that time we were very largely dependent upon her for her manufactured products. Now changed, and she is looking upon the fact with alarm. Changed, and sale is locating upon the large in order to crush our manufactures and have the United States as a market. She has gone to work systematically and cunningly, but to some extent openly. The great power she is using is now the Cobden Club. No political organization that I know of has so much wealth, power and influence. And I want to call your estention to some of the things it is doing. I read from the last issue of its minutes:

"In the Costed States, the events of the last few years, the efforts of many able and active Free Traders' and the exertions of your committee in disseminating publications, have had its effect of bringing free exchange" (that is the term they use for free trade) to the front as one of the great questions of the day."

During the past year this institution has distributed 780,760 books and pamphlets to educate and instruct you. But that is not all. This club is distributing taroughout our colleges prize medias for essays on Nevel Trade. Such awards have been made to a student at Harvard and one at Williams College. It has a professor on Political Economy at Yale, and one at Williams College who are members of the club. [Cries of "Shame" and hisses.] It is to the new world that that club has chiefly looked as the most likely sphere for its vigorous foreign policy.

In resonness to a demand for the names of the pro-Hence, she wants to have free trade here in order to

In response to a demand for the names of the professors, the speaker replied :

fessors, the speaker replied:

They are Professor Summer, of Yale, and Professor Perry, of Williams. Their mames are in the list of members that I hold in my hand. I have no proof that they receive money for what they do in behalf of that eight.

A voice—I guess they do.

Mr. Dudley—I believe they do. [Applause.] I know I do not work as a lawyer unless I am paid, and when I see men so active I conclude that they are getting paid.

A voice—I would like to ask whether the speaker is being paid for what he is saying.

Mr. Dudley—I am not. And I am free to say, too, that I have not a dollar invested in any manufactures. I am nere to-night because I desire to be here. I came from a sense of duty and to do what I can in my humble way to set the people of my own country right upon this subject.

WORKINGS OF THE TWO SYSTEMS.

WORKINGS OF THE TWO SYSTEMS. I have been abroad and have seen for myself the work-

ings of this system of Free Trade. I accompanied Mr. David A. Wells on his investigations in and I saw for myself how the manufacturers manipulated their work. I will only say this, that I have read most of Mr. Porter's this, that I have read most of Mr. Porter's letters published in The Thibune, and he has not overstated the situation. He has rather understated it. There is no coloring. Now, what is the American system of Protection! We have about 4,000,000 people engaged in it. We manufacture products estimated approximately at \$6,000,000,000. I say knowingly that with one industry and another we pay about double the wages they pay in Europe, to our operatives. We pay for the production of this \$6,000,000,000 at least \$1,000,000,000 more than they pay in Europe. That goes into the pockets of the laboring men of this country. Applainse.] It is a mistake when you say it goes into the hands of the manufacturers. It is not so. Now if that was all there was of Protection, I would say "Maintain it for that of itself." [Great applause.] Give it to the people; distribute it among the masses, give it to the operatives. The operatives of our country are better housed, better educated, better clothed, better fed, have not only more of the country.

see hot the poles of the abstraction must discovered by the proposed of the abstraction must discovere the proposed of the pro

has also gone down, as you know, and that is a subject that enters into business of all kinds.

Now such is the American system of Protection. Under its stimulating impulse our progress since 1801 has been without an example either in modern or ancient history, until our nation to-day, in wealth, power and civilization, stands the first among the nations of the world. (Applause.) I hold that Governments are formed not only to protect persons and property, but to render the people prosperous and happy; and that Government which by its laws comes nearest to attaining these ends comes nearest to accomplishing the purposes and objects of its foundation. I claim that my Government has necomplished that thing. [Great applause.]

QUARTER'S FOR THE UNIVERSITY CLUB

The University Club, at No. 370 Fifth-ave., for several months has been looking for new quarters, and, at last has found them. The old Union League Club House, in Madison-ave. at Twenty-sixth-st., Club House, in Madison-ave, at Twenty-sixth-st., has been leased for a term of years at an annual rental of \$22,500. The University Club has many reasons for making this change. Not only has the rapidly increasing membership rendered the present building much too small, but the owners of the property refused to lease it to the club after May 1, 1884, and demanded so enormous a sum (\$500,000) for the property that the project could not be entertained. The new home of the club is second only to the present house of the Union League Club. There will be little required in the way of altering or decorating it, as the building is in excellent condition.

cellent condition.

The club will move into its new quarters early in ay. A member of the committee appointed by e club to find a new house said last night: Under the circumstances I think we have done the club to find a new house said last night:
"Under the circumstances I think we have done
the best thing possible. The use of the theatre, the
apartments over the club, are covered by the rent.
This will be really only about \$16,000; for the
theatre brings in some \$3,000, and the rooms as
much more. I do not like the situation so well as
the present one, but the building itself is preferable
in every respect. In five years time, perhaps, real
estate will be cheaper, and then we can choose our
own site and build a house to suit ourselves,"

CHRISTATHEMUMS TOO MUCH FOR HIM

A Boston dude was making an evening call upon a Beacon at young lady last week, and among the many subjects which came up for intelligent discussion was the chrysanthemum show.

many subjects which came up for intelligent discussion was the chrysanthenum show.

"Have you visited the companitude exhibition yet?" asked the young haly.

"Oh, dear, no," he said; "I find such things very trying, y know; I am not what you call a literary man at all, and such performances are a duced boah, y know."

"It doesn't require a very pronounced literary taste to appreciate a chrysanthenum show," said the young woman, with a tired glance at the clock.

"No! Well, perhaps not so much a literary taste, y'know, as a fondness for—for—the antique—the ancient—the—the classical, y'know," replied the slim, trying to lide his feet.

way," he continued, "who is it that plays the part of Chrysanthemum!" way." he continued, "who is it that plays the part of Chrysanthemum i".

"You seem to be laboring under some mistake," replied the young lady politely. "It is not a play, simply an exhibition of flowers bearing that name."

"Bah Joye," said the slim, "I had obtained the idea that it was something of the nature of a Greek tragedy, y' know."

A little later he bade her good-evening, and while on his way home a gust of wind blew blim against a lamppost and killed him.

FACTS ABOUT IRON.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FURNACES ON NOVEMBER 1.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21. - The official state ment of the condition of iron furnaces November 1 is an important as well as interesting paper. The number in blast is only three less than it was July 1, and the reported stocks of pig-iron unsold have meanwhile declined about 96,000 tons. This the Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association hails as evidence that the production has at length been reduced a shade below the demand for consumption, so that the large stock on hand, still 432,000 tons, may be further reduced. Examination of the statement indicates, however, that the demand is somewhat changing in character. The number of bituminous coal and coke furnaces has increased since July 1, but the decrease in the stocks unsold has been mainly of that kind of iron, namely 67,269 tons. On the other hand, the number of anthracite furnaces has decreased from 125 to 117, but the decrease in stocks of anthracite iron has been only 28,214 tons. The number of charcoal furnaces in blast remains unchanged, and the stocks unsold have been reduced only 753 tons. These facts seem to indicate that the demand for anthracite pig-iron is diminishing, while the demand for bitummous or coke iron is still in excess of the supply, and is increasing.

The tables printed show that one charcoal furnace has gone into blast in each of the States of Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri, since July 1, two in Tennessee, and three in Ohio; while one such furnace has gone out of blast in each of the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia and Kentucky, and two each in Alabama and Connecticut, so that the number in blast remains ninetyeight, as it was July 1. One bituminous or coke furnace has gons out of blast in Wisconsin, and one in Illinois; but one has gone into blast in Ohio, one in Tennessee, two in Indiana, two in West Virginia, Tennessee, two in Indiana, two in West Virginia, and two in Pennsylvania, so that the number in blast has increased from 111 July 1, to 116 November 1. Of the anthracite furnaces, four have gone out of blast in New-York, three in Penusylvania, and one in New-Jersey, so that the number has decreased from 125 to 117. It is announced that nineteen furnaces will blow in during November, nine bituminous, seven charcoal, and three anthracite; while fifteen will go out of blast, three anthracite, six bituminous, and six charcoal. If anthracite, six bituminous, and six charcoal, these changes have been made, and no others, number of charcoal furnaces now in blast has b reduced to ninety-seven, the number of anthracite furnaces remains 117, and the number of bita-minous furnaces has been increased to 119.

MARY HIGGINS'S EXPERIENCE. GOING ON THE STAGE IN CHICAGO.

THE STAGE SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT FROM WHAT

SHE EXPECTED. "He told me it was a theayter," said Miss Mary Higgins to a Trinune reporter yesterday. She was sitting in the bosom of her family, her auburn locks bound with curl papers and her youthful form at-

bound with curi papers and her youthful form attired in a far from immaculate wrapper. The room, which was some cen feet square, contained in addition to the stove and two babies, Mrs. Higgins, another Miss Higgins and the Master Higgins set of ages varying from three to sixteen. "He told me it was a theayter and I believed him," repeated Miss Higgins, while her mother set the kettle on the stove and added: "The murtherin' blacksmard!"

"You know I am the girl what run away to Chicago," went on Miss Mary, "but I wouldn't have gone if he hadn't said as how it was a theayter, and half a dozen other young ladies got focied along with me. This is how it was: I see an advertisement in The Hurrhald some weeks ago. It said applied to R. Fitzgerald, 10 Union Square, and I applied, It also said that fifteen young ladies were wanted for the stage in Chicago, Well, I run away from home and started with Mr. Howard, the manager, and his wife. When I got to Chicago we were taken to rehearse as soon as we arrived. That was Friday, and on Sunday I found out that it was a ball where. They wanted is no drink wine with yeartle-

A WOMAN'S TRICK UPON A PASTOR.

The Rev. H. T. McEwen, of the Episcopal Chapel of the Covenant, received a visit on the night of November 10 at his home, No. 112 East Forty-seventh-st., from a neatly but plainly dressed seventh-st., from a neatly but plainly dressed young woman who presented a letter purporting to be signed by Mrs. Annie H. Skidmore, of No. 32 East Thirty-eighth-st., a member of his church. The letter stated that the bearer was in destitute circumstances and asked that she be given \$15. The woman, who said that her name was Margaret Webster, was given \$650, all the small change which Mr. McEwen had. Afterward he found that the letter was a forgery. The woman was found at No. 402 West Forty-fourth-st, and arrested, and in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday she demanded an examination, which was set down for Saturday.

ATTACKING INSURANCE COMPANIES. THE MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSIONER'S ATTEMPT TO

JUSTIFY GOVERNOR BUTLER.

Boston, Nov. 21.—Insurance Commissioner Tarbox some days ago dispatched Mr. Plympton and Mr. Milton, the latter formerly actuary of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Maine, to Portland, with instructions to invite the Insurance Commissioner of Maine to join with them in a thorough examination of the affairs of that company. It is alleged that strong efforts were made to have the investigation intrusted to different hands, or given up altogether, Milton's employment being particu larly resented, as it was alleged that he possessed a spite

larly rescrited, as it was alleged that he possessed a spite sgainst the company. No other men being substituted for Mr. Plympton and Mr. Milton, the company flatly refused to give the examiners access to its books. It is probable that the company will now be excluded from Massachuseits.

A director of the company states that the cause of the refusal, as he understands it, is that the Maine and Massachuseits departments have been unable to agree upon a compon method of examination, and that the president of the company informed. Commissioner Tarbox that he must wait until the Maine department has finished its livestigation, free company's methods or financial states.

The Journal is credibly informed that in order to justify Governor Buffer's assaults upon the insurance business, complaints are to made by the Insurance Commissioner against several companies with a view to preventing their doing business in this State. The Journal's informant is satisfied, after an examination of its affairs, that one at least of these companies is in a perfectly sound condition. The Journal adds: "There are certain movements, which it is not prudent to make pitch above prediction."

fail at any moment—but Dumas offered to get some. He set off accordingly in a chalse for the royalist post a Solssons, halting by the way at a small draper's shop, where he bought some callec and made a tricolor flag. He drove with the flag streaming to the wind from the hump of his post-chalse, to announce the Revolution to the provinces. One can imagine that sight—the big, fat man, swelling bigger than ever with the pride of such a mission! When he came to Solssons he felded up his tracolor, tacked it under his arm, and, on pretence of secing the view, mounted the church tower, where the King's white flag was flying, and slyly insinuated its own in its place. Then he went to the commandant of the little garrison, and summoned him to surrender his post and, above all, his powder magasine. The commandant refused. Dumas drew one of the new pistols that garnished his belt:—"Monsieur, I give you my word of honor that if in five seconds you do not sign the order to open that powder magazine I will hlow your brains out. I was very pale; my double-barreled pistol was within a foot and a half of the face of the commandant. Take care, I said to him, I am going to count the seconds—one, two, three." At this moment a side door opened, and a woman rushed into the apartment in a paroxysm of terror. 'Oh, my friend, yield, yield; it is another revolt of the negroes, and she cast a terrified giance at me. 'Monsieur,' said the commandant, 'out of respect for Madame—". 'Yes,' said the lady piteously, "give them what they want, in Heaven's name. Remember my father and mother, massacred at St. Domingo,' I understood then what she meant; with my short, crisp hair, my complexion tanned by three days exposure to the sun, and my slight Creole accent, she had taxen me for a negro." Dumas brought back the powder and the Revolution was saved.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS. CALIFORNIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

THE WORK OF THE "HOODLUMS" REVIEWED IN A SUPREME COURT CASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Nov. 21.-A case involving the validity of the new Constitution of California was dis-cussed in the Supreme Court this morning. The plaintiff in error from the Supreme Court of California is the Spring Valley Water Works Company, a corporation which since 1861 has been supplying about four-fifths of the water used in the City of San Francisco. The cost of the works it has erected approximates \$15,000,000. Before the organization of the company the general law of California respecting the incorporation of the water companies contained a provision that cities might contract with companies for a supply of water, but that no contract should be so made as to take away from a city the right to regulate the rates for water or confer on a company a privilege for a term exceeding twenty

No one having been found willing, under this state of the law, to construct the co-tly works required, the Legislature in 1858 enacted that companies could be organized without any limitation on the term of their exstence, and under a contract providing a Board of Water Commissioners of four members (two appointed by the elly and two by the company, with power to add a fffth), annually, to fix the water rate. Under this act the Spring Valley Water Works Company organized and began operations.

The case was argued for the company by Senato The case was argued for Edmunds and others, and on behalf of the supervisors by Judge Rhodes, of California. Judge Edmunds contended that while a State is incapable of bargaining away its inalienable sovereign powers, it may make a contract by which it will be bound like any one else; that the provis-ion of the general law which made the water rate fixable by a Board of Arbitration was a part of a contract made by the State representing a simple business transaction, and that the exercise of State sovereignty was not in the least involved; that the police power of the State might be exercised in reference to the business, but that would be by way of regulating the mechanics of the works.

The case of lotteries, having been incautiously alluded o by Mr. Rhodes, as a valid exercise of the police power Mr. Edmunds supposed a case in which a State should authorize a perpetual lottery on condition that one-half o the profits should go to the State and then later should pass a law enacting that the lettery company should sur-render three-fourths of the profits or have its property onfiscated. The change in the method of fixing the rate was objectionable, because the principle of selection was

ant Colwell's testineony of yesterday, regarding Captain Pike's inexperience in Arcticice, General Hazen said it might be inferred that these scaling captains were in the habit of going into such ice. As a matter of fact it was only upon the most extraordinary occasions that vessels entured in there. Captain Pike, having been up there with Lieutenant Greely, had an advantage in that respect over the great majority, who had never been in there

with Lieutenant Greey, and an advantage in that respect over the great majority, who had never been in there at all.

What is expected to be proved by Captain Pike, when he comes before the Court, may perhaps be inferred from the following letter written, by that officer to the editor of one of the St. Johns, N. F., papers, in reply to criticisms upon the conduct of the officers and crew of the Proteus, by private Moritz of Eleutenant Garlington's party; "I have just read in your columns certain extracts from American papers containing statements alieged to have been made by Mr. Moritz in reference to the conduct of the crew of the Proteus, at the time when she was crushed in the ice. I beg to say that Moritz's statements are false in every particular. My men were guilty of no misconduct, but on the contrary ischaved nobly. There was no disobedience of orders and no drunkenness. It is utterly false that any of them stoke anything or made free with the stores in jany way. I never made use of the language attributed to me by Moritz regarding my crew. I leutenant Garlington's chronometer, cash box and other valuables were saved by my men, together with a box of valuable furs, and all were hand a quantity of stores and ciothing of great value was drifting away on the fee and Lieutenant Garlington refused me the use of his what-boats to recover these stores. My own men volunteered to recover them in my own two small boats, and did so at no small risk of their lives. As to the alleged mismanagement of the ship, I prenounce it, along with the other particulars of Moritz's statement, a calumnlous falsehood."

REPORT OF PROGRESS IN MEXICO.

THE EXTENSION OF AMERICAN INTERESTS STEADY. Washington, Nov. 21.-The Department of state has received a report from Consul Wadsworth in regard to the commercial advantages of Saltillo, Mexico in which he says: "A New-York company, having obtained valuable concessions, has recently opened a tele-phone exchange in the city and now has more than sixty elephones in use, and is extending its lines to the neighboring villages and factories. The Mexican National Raflway, narrow gauge, is now running trains from Laredo, Tex., to within nine miles of the city and will reach here within a few days. The Mexican National Railrond, standard gauge, from Eagle Pass, Tex., has reached the Sabinas River in the northern part of the State, seventy-five miles from the Rio Grande, and its engineers expect to reach this place by next year.

"Americans have recently opened a hotel here to ac-commodate travel and several American boarding-houses bide his feet.

"I do not see that the 'antique,' the 'ancient' or the
"I do not see that the 'antique,' the 'ancient' or the
"I do not see that the 'antique,' the 'ancient' or the
"I do not see that the 'antique,' the 'ancient' or the
"I do not see that the 'antique,' the 'ancient' or the
"I do not see that the 'antique,' the 'ancient' or the
"I do not see that the 'antique,' the 'ancient' or the
"I do not see that the 'antique,' the 'ancient' or the
"I do not see that the 'antique,' the 'ancient' or the
"I do not see that the 'antique,' the 'ancient' or the
"I do not see that the 'antique,' the 'ancient' or the
"I do not see that the 'antique,' the 'ancient' or the
"I do not see that the 'antique,' the 'ancient' or the
"I do not see that the 'antique,' the 'ancient' or the
"I do not see that the 'antique,' the 'ancient' or the
"I do not see that the 'antique,' the 'ancient' or the
"Anticreas have recent opened. With American boarding-houses
have also been opened. With these inprovements come
also American barrooms, the inevitable accompaniment
of the new order of things. The domastic cloth manofactured bere finds its inarraet in this and the neighboring

States. There are six cotton factories near the city, moved by water-power, consuming annually 500,000 pounds of cotton, most of which is grown in the Laguna region, in the southwest of the State. American cotton gives more satisfaction, being cleaner and of better quality, but the consumers claim that they can buy on time to better advantage from Mexican producers than from American factors."

American factors."
The Customs officials estimate that about 75 per cent of The Customs officials estimate that about 7 per centoric goods imported are of American production. In this estimate no calculation is made as to the value of American machinery and agricultural implements, immense quantities of which are now being introduced. It is impossible to give the amount, as they are admitted free of duty, and importers are reluctant to furnish information on this polat.

THE TRADE OF ZANZIBAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-The Department of State has received a report from Commander Barker, of the Enterprise, in regard to the trade of Zanzibar. The trade of that port is principally with the United States, England, Germany and France. The imports consist of general merchandise, especially cheap cotton prints from the United States and India, and a general assortment of ironmongery from England. The American houses mport sheeting, cotton prints and kerosene. In the last year or so they have met with competition from last year or so they have met with competition from Indian manufacturers of cheap cotton goods. In 1882 they imported from 6,000 to 8,000 bales of unbleached sheeting, cotton drills and shirting; also 30,000 boxes of American soap and large quantities of American clocks and fancy biscuits. Kerosene has been imported in late years in large quantities, having almost entirely superseded the native cocoannt oil as an illuminator. American houses imported 50,000 cases in 1882. Exports consist principally of chony, hides, opal, ivory, red peppers, cocoanut oil, sesame seed and orchilla weed, the latter principally from Madagascar.

ARMY ORDERS. Washington, Nov. 21.—Second Lieutenant bert L. Mills, 1st Cavalry, has been ordered to proceed o Jefferson Barracks; the leave of absence granted Sec and Lieutenant W. C. Butler, 3d Infantry, October 1, has been extended four months, and the leave of absence granted Major Samuel M. Horton, surgeon, United States Army, October 20, 1883, extended three months. The extension of leave of absence granted Colonel Lewis C. Hunt, 14th Infantry, October 19, has been still further extended one month.

An Army retiring beard having found First Lieutenant
Andrew H. Nave, 7th Cavalry, incapacitated for active
service, he has been granted leave of absence from December 1, 1883, until further orders.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Nov. 21.-Lieutenant C. B. T. Moore has been ordered to the Galena; Eusign J. E. Craven to duty on the Coast Suruey; Ensign Richard Henderson to the Shenandoah; Chaplain Robert Hudson to the New-Hampshire; Lieutenant F, E, Beatty to the Taliapoosa; Paymaster Albert W, Bacon has been ordered to settle accounts and walt orders.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Washington, Nov. 21.-The report of the Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home states that \$1,500,-000 is due the Home. Of this sum the greater part is long past due and the principal ought now to be on deposit, bearing interest. It is recommended that the Home be placed upon the same footing with respect to admission of patients to the Government Hospital for the Insane, as the National Home for disabled volunteers, from which all cases are received at the hospital and treated without charge. The number of men admitted to the Home during the year was 164.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1883. Appointed United States Marshal.—The President has appointed John R. Tanner to be United States Mar-shal for the Southern District of Illinois.

AN INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY EXHIBITION.-The atten AN INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY EXHIBITION.—The attention of the United States Government has been formally invited to the International Forestry Exhibition to be held at Edinburgh in the summer of 1884. The exhibition will be open to contributors from all countries, and is designed to inclinde everything conageted with or illustrative of the forest products of the world.

Twine for Gilling Nets.-The Treasury Department has made a decision in regard to the duty on twine for gilling nots, in effect that there is a well-defined distinc-tion between thread and gilling twine. Some importers have been trying to introduce an article under the name of gilling twine which is in reality thread. A NEW NATIONAL BANK .- The Controller of the Cur-

reney to-day authorized the Factory Point National Bank, of Factory Point, Vt., to begin business with a capital of \$30,000. MCGARRAHAN NOT ALLOWED TO APPEAL.-The Secre

tary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the Com-missioner of the General Land Office, denying the right of appeal to william McGarrahan for a suspension of the proceedings in the matter of the mining entries made by the New Idria Mining Company in California, for which patents were about to issue. AN ATTORNEY'S AGENCY DIES H. HIM.-First Con-

AS ATTORNET'S AGENCY DIES H 1115.—First Con-troller Lawrence to-day decided that the legal represent-atives of a deceased attorney have no right to receive the Treasurer's draft for the purpose of paying a claim pros-cented to allowance by such attorney when living. Justee Lawrence held that the death of the attorney terminated ALABAMA CLAIMS AWARDS.-The following were

among the judgments rendered to-day in the Court of Commbisioners of Alabama Claims; Abby W. K. Mau-ran, \$18,305 and \$1,326; Eliza A. White, \$1,281; John W. White, \$1,281; L. W. Pendleton, \$1,406; and James C. White, \$1,270. APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—The Provident to-

tay appeinted Frank J. Gilbert, as Commissioner to represent the State of Illinois at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition; and John E. Carpenter to be a trustee of the Reform School of the District of John Ma.

OBITUARY.

T C. COBBOLD.

London, November 21. - Thomas Clement Cobbold, C. B., member of Parliament for Ipswich, is dead. He was born in 1833, and having filled various positions in the British diplomatic service, was elected to Parliament as a Conservative in 1875.

VAN RENSSELAER RICHMOND.

Syracuse, Nov. 21.-Van R. Richmond died at Lyons at indiright. Mr. Richmond was a member of the State Constitutional Commission in 1872, represent the State Constitutional Commission in 12-2, edges as ing the VIIth Judicial District. He was elected State Engineer and Surveyor in 1857, and again in 1867. For many years he was one of the leaders of the Democratic party in this State.

COMMODORE JOHN M. BERRIEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21,—Commodore John M. Berrien, a retired officer of the United States Navy, died at his residence in this city this morning of paralysis He had had several paralytic strokes lately, and had been in a critical condition for the last three weeks. The funeral will take place at Princeton on Saturday. Com. modore Berrien received his commission as Midshipman in 1825, as Passed Midshipman in 1831, and as Lieuten-ant in 1837. He was made a Commander in 1855, a Cap-tain in 1862, and a Commodore in 1866. The same year, 1866, he was put on the retired list.

THE CONNECTICUT EOARD OF PARDONS

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Bridgefort, Nov. 21.—For many years previous to this, the pardoning power in Connecticut had been vested in the Legislature. That body at its late session created a Board of Pardons, to whom that power was transferred. This new Board has jurisdiction for granting commutation of punishment, conditional or absolute, from the State Prison. The Board includes Gov-ernor Waller, Chief-Judge Park, A. E.Burr, of Hartford, Dr. Francis Bacon, of New-Haven, Edward Harland, of Norwich, and Morris W. Seymour, of this city. The statutory public notice of pending petitions before the board will be required the same as in cases of petitions to the Legis lature for pardons; it is also necessary that the clerk inlature for pardons; it is also necessary that the clerk inform the State attorney who conducted the prosecution,
request his attendance at the time of the hearing, and to
inform the wardens of the State prison of the time that
the board will hear the petition of any State prisoner.
The first case assigned for a hearing before this new
board is that of John Castigant, of Tolland County, imprisoned for manslaughter. His term has expired but he
has a heavy fine to work out at 30 cents a day. The
board will hear his case December 3. Its work for the
tuture will be important, in relieving the legislative
body and tending to shorten the period of the latter's
sessions.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Washington, Nov. 21 .- The annual convention of the National Grange was opened in this city to-day, twenty-seven States being represented by Masters of State Granges. William Saunders, of the Agricultural Department, who was the first Master of the National Grange, delivered an address of welcome to the delegates Speeches were made by ex-Governor Robie, of Maine, J. R. Thompson, of this city, and Mr. Harrison, of Alabama They discussed the question of the strength and influence of the agricultural class, its want of representation in the Executive branch of the Government, and the growth of National Grange organization, Worthy Master J. J. National Grange organization.

Woodman, of Michigan, delivered his annual address, reviewing the progress of the order. He asserted that the Grange organization is in a more prosperous condition now than it has been for many years, and that its ranks are rapidly filling up.

WITHOUT A RIVAL.

The Republicans of New-Jersey feel under grateful obligations to The New-York Tribets for the callant and able manner in which it supported their cause during the political campaign just closed. The Tribets in this State, and struck some hard and effective blows at the vulnerable Democratic candidate. The Tribets can now be regarded as again fully restored to its ancient position as the leading and ablest defender of the publican principles among the fournals of America. It has again won its way to the hearts and affections of the Republicans of the whole country. Not only this, but, as

a newspaper-uble, clean, interesting, and full of journalistic excellence-it stands unrivalled.

RAILROAD NEWS.

RAPID TRANSIT FOR BROOKLYN. THE MAYOR AND THE DIRECT TUNNEL SCHEME-

OTHER PROJECTS. Mayor Low sent a letter yesterday in reply to the application in behalf of the South Ferry and Seaside Direct Transit Company for the permission of the Mayor and Commissioner of City Works of Brooklyn to construct a tunnel road for rapid transit under Atlantic-ave., from South Ferry to Third-ave., and a depressed road between Third and Fourth aves., to the city line at Sixtleth-st. The Mayor holds that the consent of the Board of Aldermen as well as of the Mayor and City Works Commissioner is required in order to avoid litigation. He concludes the letter, which is addressed to Lewis M. Brown, president of the company, by saying :

letter, which is addressed to Lewis M. Brown, president of the company, by saying:

When first studying Chapter 518, Laws of 1881, it seemed to us only to give to the Mayor and the Commissioner of City Works an option to consent on behalf of the city, as the case where the owners of a majority upon any street had already consented to a road. Now, however, the importance of the act appears to us to be in the last clause, which says: "And the authorities aforesaid are hereby given respectively the control of such streets and highways in the cases provided and for the purpose sforesaid." It would appear, therefore, that where a majority of the property-owners along the line have given their consent to any railroad, the control of the streets for the purpose of consent on the part of the city is actually taken from the Common Conneil by this statute of 1881, and is lodged in the Mayor and Commissioner of City Works, so that the concurrent consent of the Common Conneil is important in such case only to avoid possible litigation as to the constitutionality of the law of 1881. Under these circumstances the Commissioner of City Works and myself deem it our duty to consider your application, under chapter 518, laws of 1881, and the more so as yen have made similar application to the Common Conneil. It will be necessary for you, therefore, to confer with the Corporation Counsel as to what shall constitute satisfactory proof to the Commissioner of City Works and myself that you come under the terms of Chapter 518, Laws of 1881, in actually having the consent of the majority of property-owners along the line of your proposed route. As soon as you establish this fact to our satisfaction, we will name an early day for a hearing upon the merits of your application, and will continue to attend to the matter difficulty until a conclusion is reached.

The proposed plan of extending the Bridge Rallroad to the matter difficulty until a conclusion is reached.

City Hall Square in Brooklyn, through Washington-st., and making a common depot at that point for rapid By many it is claimed the most feasible solution of the rapid transit problem for Brooklyn, and will obviate the use of any trunk line by several branch lines. The block bounded by Fulton and Adams-sts. and Myrtle-ave., facing the City Hall, is suggested as the best point for the depot, whence clevated roads could run in Myrtle-ave., depot, whence clevated roads could run in Myrtle-ave, Fulton-st. and Smith or Court-st, to three parts of the city on the line of the main thoroughfares; and the ground floor of the depot could be used by street-car lines. It is expected that the old Kings County Elevated Railway Company will apply to the Board of Aldermen ot. Tuesday of next week for permission to build an elevated road in Fulton, Sands and Adams sts., Myrtle-ave, and Broadway, and in Fulton-st. from Hudson-ave, to East New-York. It is claimed that a majority of property-owners on the routes have given their consent.

BUSINESS OF THE NAUGATUCK LINE. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 21 .- At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Naugatuck Railroad Company, held in this city to-day, Messrs. W. D. Bishop, R. Tomlinson, E. F. Bishop, of Bridgeport; J. G. Wetmore, of Winsted : A. L. Dennis, of Newark, N. J. ; H. Bronson and J. B. Robertson, of New-Haven; Royal M. Bassett, of Derby, and F. J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury, were elected directors. E. F. Bishop, Horace Nichols and George W. Beach were chosen president, secretary and treasurer and superintendent respectively. The earnings for the year have been : From transporta-

tion of freight, \$425,065 83; passengers, \$261,691 89; mail, \$6,276 12; express, \$12,525; other sources, including premium on bonds, \$7,316 78; total, \$712,865 62. Expenses; Roaded, \$92,70 91; engines, \$37,544 87; freight and passenger cars, \$39,746 64; buildings, tools, wharves and bridges, \$91,343 44; passenger expenses, \$36,979 21; freight, \$107,119 48; coal, \$48,957 11; other expenses, \$40,033 54; total, \$454,501 31; balance after deducting taxes, \$229,993 62. Dividends in January and July, 1883, \$100,000 each, \$200,000; bulance, \$20,993 62. The condensed balance aheet of the road shows asserts amounting to \$2,513,512 50. The mileage for the year has been; Passenger trains, 154,673 miles; freight, 140,425; construction and switching trains, 70,926. On the Watertown Division, passenger trains, 5,272; freight, 3,881; grand total, 374,277. The engine mileage is nearly 12,000 miles more than bast year, and much greater than the previous year to that, but this is probably in consequence of the new construction work of the company. tion of freight, \$425,065 83; passengers, \$261,681 89;

PLANS FOR A NEW TRUNK LINE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21,-It is stated that negotiations have been completed by which the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia and the West Shore Ballroads are to be made a part of a new trunk line. The Buffalo is to join the Andrews road at Newcastle, and go thence to Akron, Ohio. From that point a ratiroad sixtyfive miles long is to be built to Chicago Junction, there to join the Baltimore and Ohlo. Here the New-England business of the latter read is to be delivered for shipment over the above-named roads. The part of the line to be over the above-named roads. The part of the line to be built is to be put under construction at once, and all the roads will devote 2 per cent of the gross New-England business toward the interest on the bonds. The Buffalo, New-York and Puladelphia and the West Shore roads will soon begin building a road from Brocton, on the line of the former road, to Cleveland, there to join the C., C., and I. to give the West Shore a southwestern outlet. The Buffalo and the West Shore are to occupy a union least this city of Purfulo. ot in the city of Buffalo.

THE CONNECTICUT CENTRAL. HARTFORD, Nov. 21 .- At a meeting of the Connecticut Central Railroad Company to-day the old Board of Directors was re-elected. The road is part of a line leased to the New-York and New-England Railroad and is called the Springfield Division of the road. The statement gives the gross earnings for the year ended September 30 at \$98,400; total expenses in excess of september 30 at \$68,409; total expenses in excess of carnings, \$26,161. The committee appointed to examine the affairs of the road state that under the lease the carnings in the past three years increased 7 per cent and the operating expenses 70 per cent. The report of the committee was referred to the Board of Directors, which was instructed to consider the expediency of cancelling the lease to the New-York and New-England Railroad Company and report at a future meeting.

THE BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Boston, Nov. 21 .- The annual meeting of he Baston and Providence Railroad was held to day. W. G. Russell, J. Warren Smith and H. F. Barrows, of Attlebore, were appointed on the auditing committee, the latter to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. A. Haws. The president explained that measures would be taken in the coming year to improve the terminal facilimics at Providence, where the tracks are not at all commensurate with the requirements of trains. The follow ing directors were then elected: Henry A. Whitney, Thomas P. J. Goddard, J. Huntington Walcott, William R. Robeson, Francis M. Weld, Joseph W. Balch, Royal C. Taft. At the close of the meeting the directors re-elected the efficers of last year.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

RICHMOND, Nov. 21.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Poomac Railroad Company was held here to-day. President J. P. Brinton's report shows the gross revenues of the road to be \$470,580; the expenditures, \$276,179; and the net revenue, after deducting the interest on the bonds and loans, and the dividends on the guaranteed stock, \$102,216, an excess over the net revenue last year of \$25,376. Colonel J. P. Brinton was re-elected president, and the following directors were elected: Charles Channeey, A. Sydney Biddle, J. S. Blackburn and Dr. F. T. Willis.

Bosron, Nov. 21.-The stockholders of the Little Rock and Fort Smith and of the Mississippi River and Texas railways are offered the right to purchase bonds and stock, which latter will be issued as full-paid stock in the Little Rock Junction Railway and Bridge Company. The amount allotted to each company is \$200,000 bonds and \$200,000 steck. The proportionate amount which all the stockholders of each company have a right to subscribe for is, approximately, the one-twentieth part of the amount of stock held by each in the stock of either com-CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 21.-Judge Jackson, of the

United States District Court, has appointed Thomas K. Sharpe receiver of such pertion of the Ohio River Railway as lies within his jurisdiction, including the Ohio River bridge at Foint Pleasant.

NEW-JERSEY ODD FELLOWS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 21,-Over 500 Odd

Fellows, representing lodges in all parts of New-Jersey, sembled here this morning to attend the fiftieth ar nual meeting and semi-centennial exercises of the Grand Lodge of the order in this State. The session of the morn Lodge of the order in this State. The session of the morning was short, and nothing of importance was done, except to reduce the per capita tax from 25 to 20 cents. The afternoon and evening were taken up with secret sessions, devoted to the transaction of routine business. The following officers were elected at the session this afternoon: Grand Master, Augustus Grassman, Hoboken; Deputy Grand Master, William H. Brewer, Camden; Grand Warden, George W. Hammell, Jr., Trenton; Grand Secretary, Louis Parker, Jr., Trenton; Grand Treasurer, Joseph L. Lamb, Juliustown; Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, James Kiger, Trenton.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

WATERLOO AND BRITISH HISTORIANS.

To the Editor of The Trioune. SIR: In his book, "The Nineteenth Century," Robert McKenzie speaks of the forces engaged at Water loo as consisting of 80,000 French, 24,000 British, the res Belgians, Hanoverians and "others of doubtful quality." He further says that Prussia, at Waterloo, merely performed "the useful but not glorious task of pursuing an already beaten enemy." To the average Briton this may sound fair enough, but that an otherwise intelligent man, though a Briton, should write in this strain, is hard to understand. One might suppose thateven such a one, if he has too much contempt for German historians to consult their works, would at least look at the pre.

sentation of the facts by French writers.

According to the historian Knight, the Prussians lost on the day of Waterloo more than 7,000 men, and the British lost a few hundred more. Apparently we are expected to believe that the Prussians committed suicide in front of the French; for if the latter were already beaten, how was it possible for the Prussians to have losses nearly as heavy as the British? The. sses of the Hanoverians and other Germans under Weilington were, according to Knight and other authorities, 7,800, but this does not include the Dutch Belgians some regiments of whom proved unreliable. Now, if the Prussians lost 7,200, the total loss of the German amounted to 15,000 men, against 7,500 loss of the British I do not wish to rehearse here the description of the battle; I have to do only with the partiality of a writer whose book has been recommended to American readers.

whose book has been recommended to American readers.

Let us state the matter in a condensed form: British under Wellington, 24,000; Germans under Wellington, 25,900; Belgians, Dutch, etc., ander Wellington,
17,800; total under Wellington, 67,700; Prussians
under Bluchet, estimated, 50,000.

The losses, then were as follows: British, 7,500, or
30 per cent; Dutch, Belgians, etc. 2,500, or 10 per cent;
Germans under Wellington 7,800, under Blucher
7,200, or 60 per cent.

It claim only approximate correctness for the figures.)

Mr. McKenzie wants us to believe that the Hanoverians and "other" German troops were of "doubtful"
quality—a warning example for any people that should
ever feel tempted to fight for a mailon not its own.

And the Prussians! Well, they must have died of
something else than the cannon-bails of the French.

In the battle of Waterloo—unless Frenchmen and
Germans lie, and even the Duke of Wellington was
fooled—there were of the entire number of combatants on
the side of the allies, 66 per cent of Germans, 21 per cent
British, 13 Dutch and Belgians;

Mr. McKenzie also assecseded in writing a bistory

Mr. McKenzie also assecseded in writing a bistory

Mr. McKenzie also assecseded in writing a bistory

ans. McKenzie also succeeded in writing a history Mr. McKenzie also succeeded in withing a misony of the Franco-Prinsdan war without even mentioning the greatest battle since Sadowa, that of Gravelotte; and he is particular in omitting, when speaking of the campaign of 1813, that the Prussian victories of Gross-Beeren, Deunewitz and Katzbach obliged Napoleon to withdraw to Leipsic, where he met with his overthrow, after he had won the victory of Dresden, and in spite of that victory.

C. A. EGGERT, nd in spite of that victory.

Iowa City, Iowa, Oct. 22, 1883.

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS. o The Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Now that since 1861 claims have been allowed to 510,938 pensioners, it is to be hoped that the Commissioner will soon be able clearly to see his way to a gradual reduction, both in the number of public beneficiaries and in the amount necessary for the payment of their claims. Taxpayers are getting tired of this constant here are in the sum disbursed among mained soldiers, widows and orphans. The Government has been most generous in the payment of arrears, and the people will not withhold their sanction from any legislation in such a direction, provided the claims and allowances are egitimate. There is not a true citizen but is willing that the men who fought to save the Nation's life should, if lisabled in the fight, now receive some recompense from the preserved Government. It is not on this point that there is any controversy. It is the crookedness in the

letails of disbursement that we cry against. This annual increase in the amount of money paid to pensioners is so much additional out of the taxpayers. If goes into the hands of maimed and needy soldiers, or to the widows of those who fell on the battle-field, no one can justly complain. But when a large amount is regularly finding its way into the pockets of thieving agents and men bearing no scars of war, then it is time for every

and men bearing no sears of war, then it is time for every body to protest against the increasing demands of the Pension Department. The Commissioner seems to be determined to uproot these evils. That they exist, and to an alarming extent, is beyond denial. We trust that the efforts of District-Attorney Corkhill and Mr. Brewster will result in stamping them out of existence.

Instances of pension money remaining in agents' hands and never reaching the deserving parties are altogether too common. Continued payments to pensioners who have been dead for some years tend to show that there is a screw loose somewhere. It is not now a question as to whether the Nation's worthy defenders shall receive merited assistance from the Government, but rather whether it is wise to have any more legislation in favor of unscrupatious attorneys who make a specialty of pension cases and through these swell their bank accounts with other people's money. Put a stop to this. Make it certain that the disbursements are for those whom war rendered deserving and the public will not rebel against paying the necessary tax.

Wene Verley Nov. 2, 1883.

DOWNWARD DRAFT VENTILATION FOR SEWER PIPES, To The Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Your interesting letters respecting sewer gas bring out one point of fatal weakness in all the systems advocated. It is this: Sewer gas is uniformly treated as if its natural tendency were to rise. But as it is constantly loaded with carbonic acid, which is heavier than air, it would seem difficult for it to do so. The carbonic acid always lies at the bottom of pits and unused wells, even when quite open to the air. Any one who will stand under the vent pipe of a house on the roof will soon dis-cover that the uprising sewer gas is falling all around him like a shower. Now this is, as I believe, the overflow of overfull sewer pipes; not a gas that rises and then falls, but a gas which, filling its receptacle, pours over the top like water when the pipe is too full. So the pipes are still left full of sewer gas, and whenever a trap is raised

still left full of sewer gas, and whenever a trap is raised to let sewage down a volume of gas rushes up into the room equal to the amount of water rushing down. This is, of course, unpleasantly familiar to all.

Now, the down draft, which may be produced by heat, takes advantage of the tendency of sewer gas to fall and draws all the fumes of the pipe clean out, so that no gas is left to rush up when the trap is lifted. This keeps everything clean and sweet as no other system can. The down draft, too, is forced by the heat and never falls to do its work, while the up draft in many states of the atmosphere is notoriously worthless. The conflict of all authorities as to the best method of upward ventilation might suggest that the evil can never be met in that way, I believe the down draft to be the only natural and complete method. Yours,

New-York, Nov. 2, 1883.

THE ATONEMENT AND ETERNAL PUNISH-

MENT.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: In a late paper I saw a statement said to have been from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, as his opinion, in which, among other things, he said that "the vicarious atonement was not to save from eternal punishment." He did not state what it was fer. I de sire to ask some question for all to consider and answer if not to me, to their own consciences and judgments. What was the atonement for ! Who invented the

What was the atonement for I Who invented the thought of Hell and eternal punishment I And who originated the following words: "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. Who can know it !" Did humanity write down these things against itself I If man invented these judgments and penalities, was it wise men of old I If so, who I And when I And why I Could I be a human invention I was it not may if the control of God that revealed these things to men for their own safety I is not not eternal punishment rejected of men because they do not want it I We never hear men objecting to Heaven and a place of happiness, or teaching against them.

JAMES W. CULVER.

New-York, Nov. 9, 1883. BROOKLYN AND THE PEDESTAL FUND.

JAMES W. CULVEIL

to the Editor of The Tribune: Six: Kindly inform me whether there is any movement on foot in Brooklyn to advance the interests of the Pedestal Fund Loan Exhibition. Surely much can be done there in the light of the highly successful Loan Exhibition given in that city last winter, and the committee ought to appoint an auxiliary committee in Brooklyn, if they have not already done so.

Brooklyn, Nov. 14.

A LADY READER.

[A reporter of THE TRIBUNE showed the foregoing letter to F. Hopkinson Smith, art director of the Loan Exhibition, and was told by him that Brooklyn was represented on the committee having the exhibition in charge by the following persons: Barnet Phillips, John Foord, Colden Murray, Mrs. Pierrepont, Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ewing Colton and Mrs. S. B. Chittenden. They were at work in getting aid for the exhibition in Brooklyn, Mr. Smith said, but the committee would be glad to receive aid from any one in that city who desired to give it. Communications on the subject which are addressed to Mr. Smith, at the American Art Gallery in Twenty-third-st., will receive propert attention. American Art Gallery in ceive prompt attention.

THE VOTE ON CONVICT LABOR.

To The Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As a citizen I protest against the manner in which the test vote on convict labor was east. I supposed that they would have to get a majority of the vote east in order that it should be a test. I did not vote against it, because I thought not to vote for it was a vote against it, I saw nothing in the papers to the contrary, on election day I saw no thekets against it. Now, before the Legislature takes action in the matter, I think one more test ought to be taken, unless they have a majority of the votes cast.

M. A. SUTHERLAND.

New-York, Nov. 15, 1883.